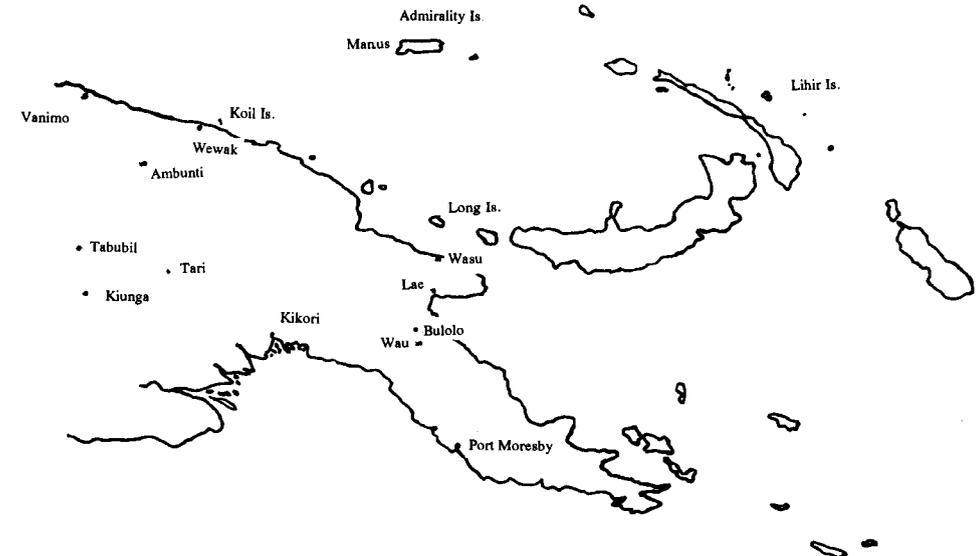


**Grey-streaked Flycatcher *Muscicapa griseisticta* at Ok Menga, Western Province.**  
*Phil Gregory.* On 3 November 1992 Greg Johnston, Steve Richards and I were collecting frogs at Ok Menga 12 km southwest of Tabubil. I found a *Muscicapa* flycatcher perched on a dead tree, and subsequent views showed it to be a Grey-streaked Flycatcher *M. griseisticta*. The bird resembled a Spotted Flycatcher *M. striata*, but had rather heavy dark streaks on pale underparts, a pale belly and brown upperparts, with a pale wing-bar formed by the margins of the greater coverts. The streaking was too heavy for Spotted Flycatcher, and the only species on the PNG list that fits this description is Grey-streaked Flycatcher. Coates (1990, Birds of Papua New Guinea, Volume II) lists just the previous PNG records from near Vanimo and at Telefomin, the latter record fairly close to Ok Menga but north of the main watershed. Conceivably this species is more frequent than these records suggest, given the paucity of observers in western PNG. A second sighting was made near the same site on 22 Nov 1992. Address: PO Box 69, Tabubil, Western Province.

**Night-time feeding of Blue-winged Kookaburras *Dacelo leachii*.** *Leonard P. Tolhurst.* While looking for owls and other nocturnal birds at the Pacific Adventist College, N.C.D., Blue-winged Kookaburras have at times been disturbed by the approach of our vehicle, so it was known that they were active at night. They have also often been seen perched in a favorite roosting tree at night. However, from 10-13 June 1990, two birds were seen perched on fence posts (not a night-time roosting site!) near the bright security floodlights. One of the birds was seen to fly into a floodlit area, catch a flying insect and return to its fence post perch. This is the first time I have observed this species feeding at night. Address: Pacific Adventist College, Private Mail Bag, Boroko, PNG.

**Thick-billed Ground-Pigeon *Trugon terrestris* in Varirata National Park.** *Héctor Gómez de Silva Garza.* On 26 July 1992 in the forest near the Gare's Lookout trail. Noam Shany and I were watching a mixed flock which included a pair of Buff-faced Pygmy Parrots *Micropsitta pusio*, Chestnut-bellied Fantails *Rhipidura hyperythra*, Frilled Monarchs *Arses telescopthalmus*, Spot-winged Monarchs *Monarcha guttula*, Black-faced Monarchs *M. melanopus*, Black-winged Monarchs *M. frater*, and Fairy Gerygones *Gerygone palpebrosa*, when a Thick-billed Ground-Pigeon crossed the trail only 3 or 4 metres in front of us. We had good looks at it as it then walked in a 100 degree arc around us - often unconcealed by vegetation - before it disappeared into the forest following the flock. It was a quite unmistakable bird, a large pigeon with a proportionally large, mostly white beak, and a very conspicuous white throat and "sideburns". What I didn't expect, as it isn't shown in the field guide (Beehler *et al.* 1986), is that a few scattered feathers of the grey wing coverts shine purple at times. There is a record by Bret Whitney (pers comm) but only one other record, on 16 Aug 1990, incorrectly listed as *Gallucolumba salamonsis* and without a description in **Muruk** 5 p. 147 (1992). Ed.] Address: Xola 314-E, 03100, México, D.F., Mexico.



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## INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

MURUK welcomes any contributions which enlarge the body of knowledge of the birds of the New Guinea region. We welcome scientific papers, travelogues, regional lists, and casual observations. The recent observations section is compiled from submitted observations. Please send all contributions to:

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For english and scientific names use those in Beehler, B.M. et al. (1986) Birds of New Guinea, Princeton University Press, or the checklist produced by the Society (Hicks, R. (1987) Checklist of the Birds of Papua New Guinea, PNGBS). In listings of birds please follow the order used in these publications.

For place names, please make sure that they can be located using standard maps. If they do not occur on the standard PNG 1:100,000 maps then please give the nearest mapped locality. Always give the province after the name.

Illustrations should be neatly drawn in black ink. Illustrations are scanned into a computerised format. Try not to put in too much detail. For all maps etc. please submit two copies, one without any annotation and another with the place names (etc.) marked. Alternatively, mark the place names on a transparent overlay. Line drawings of birds are welcome. Again, use black ink, and use as few shades as possible; stippling prints well. Drawings of cassowaries or related things for the covers are always welcome. The Society is considering the possibility of including black and white photographs in future issues if there is sufficient demand.

If you have any special requirements with regard to publication please let us know. The editors reserve the right to make any changes they see fit, and we do not normally return manuscripts for proof-checking unless this is specifically asked for by the authors.